

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXI

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 18, 1932

No. 42

## Dividends Maintained At Workers' Expense Is Claim of A. F. of L.

With the United States possibly headed toward a bulge of relative prosperity that will take some of the gloom out of the picture, employers are reverting to their old methods, forgetting instantaneously the lessons of the depression and driving for a new gathering of profits. Meanwhile figures show dividends have been held up at the expense of wages and the masses of wage earners, says Chester A. Wright of the I. L. N. S. in a dispatch from Washington.

These facts are shown in the current Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor as an indictment of business and a call to labor to land with both feet on the firing line to make any new prosperity mean something through wage raises and shorter hours.

The Federation reviews the terrific blow at the nation's stability struck in the collapse of early 1932, with the year opening upon a condition bordering on panic.

### Slight Gains in Employment

The "cloud of fear" lifted in June, the Federation shows. Production began to rise in August. For three successive months employment has increased.

But it should have increased a great deal more. The Federation lets in light.

"When new orders made it possible to increase production firms lengthened work-hours instead of employing more men," says the Federation's Survey. That is the tragic thing that has been happening. But in spite of that abuse of power, employment has made some gains and total wages have climbed somewhat, putting some new purchasing power at work.

"Average work-hours," says the Survey, "per employee in manufacturing industries increased from 32.2 a week in August to 34.8 a week in September; and iron and steel production increased 22 per cent, employment 1 per cent; in food industries production increased 19 per cent, employment 1 per cent; leather and shoes production gained 10 per cent, employment 1 per cent; tobacco production increased 3 per cent, employment fell nearly 1 per cent."

### Jobs Must Be Created

The Federation goes on to say:

"If we are to pull out of this depression business men must stop losing opportunities to create jobs.

"It is not enough to create jobs. Our basic wage rate must be raised. Work-hours must be shortened; at present there is less than 30 hours' work a week for each wage and salaried worker if all are employed. As hours are reduced wage rates must be increased to maintain buying power."

Then the Federation strikes this blow: "Wealth created by our industries has not gone into buying power." The Federation then shows that from 1922 to 1929 dividends of all corporations increased 143.1 per cent, while wage and salary payments increased only 45.5 per cent. And since 1929 wages

have gone down farther and faster than dividends, while in the first year of depression dividends actually increased while wages fell.

### Balance Wages and Dividends

"This policy will not do with industry based on mass production," the Federation declares. "We depend on wage and small income workers to buy more than four-fifths of our consumer products and services. Balance must be kept between wages and dividends or production cannot go forward.

"Depression has not adjusted the balance. Although the shortage in workers' buying was a chief cause of depression and inflated dividends led to stock price rises and speculation, yet the hue and cry has been to 'deflate wages.' Since 1929 workers' income has fallen 23 per cent below the 1922 level, while dividends are still 32 per cent above it."

### EDITOR IS STATE SENATOR

One of the most impressive political victories scored in Denver in many years was the election of Vern S. Hill, manager of the "Colorado Labor Advocate," to the state senate. This is perhaps the first time that an active member of organized labor of Denver has been elected to that office.

### PUTTING MEN TO WORK

M. W. Clement, vice-president in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in a statement this week, said that work at the company's shops on the fabrication of the raw plates and shapes for the 1285 new box cars to be built with money provided by the \$2,000,000 "work loan" recently authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has progressed to the point where the actual assembling of the component parts of the cars started last Monday.

### IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

Industrial activity increased 13.8 per cent in the nation in the third quarter of this year, the Federal Reserve Board reports. This covers manufactured goods and minerals. The joint index advanced from 58 points in July to 60 points in August and 66 in September. Other index numbers issued by the Board showed improvement in building, freight car loadings and retail trade. One hundred points indicate the 1923-25 activity, averaged.

### United Mine Workers' Secretary Elected to Congress in Illinois

While organized labor of Missouri was busy electing its state president, R. T. Wood, to Congress by a galloping majority, Illinois unions, too, were on the job, and as a result, one of their best-known state executives will go to Congress to help "Rube" Wood look after the people's interest.

Walter Nesbit, veteran secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, Illinois district, swamped his opponent for congressman-at-large in St. Clair County.

Nesbit is an old-timer in the Miners' Union, and for many years has been in the forefront of that great labor organization's battles for progress. He resides with his family and enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors, as evidenced by the big vote they gave him for Congress.

Labor leaders opine that "Walt" Nesbit and "Rube" Wood will make a nice team at Washington.—St. Louis "Union News."

CALIFORNIA

## STATE Labor Rejoices Over Remarkable Victories In Senate and House

Organized labor scored victories of tremendous magnitude in the landslide national election, declares an International Labor News Service dispatch from Washington.

The full extent of the gains is not yet fully known, but already it is clear that the pro-labor results on November 8 probably eclipsed victories gained in all previous elections.

A majority of the United States Senate changes improve the situation as seen by labor, and an imposing list of indorsed candidates went through to victory, demonstrating again the practical value of the traditional non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

### Labor's Great Field

Labor's interest in the election ran over five major sectors of a grand front.

First, labor's interest was in the election of men whose attitude toward questions of general policy accords with labor's views. This includes every issue on which the A. F. of L. has taken a position.

Second, labor was vitally interested and exceedingly active in electing candidates pledged to modification of the Volstead act.

Third, a great group of unions were interested in tariff protection for the commodities which they make.

Fourth, the United Mine Workers were interested in the Davis-Kelly coal bill and consequently in candidates pledged to its support.

Fifth, the railroad unions were interested in many railroad issues and supported candidates favorable to their issues.

### Many Labor Demands Listed

These groupings are not listed in the order of importance, for there is no such order. They are set down to present a picture of the wide labor front in the campaign, which will be the front in the months to come.

In the presidential campaign labor fought united for the election of a long list of candidates for the United States Congress and for state offices. For the presidency there was, naturally, a division, with trade unionists working ardently for each candidate. That issue having been decided, labor will be a unit in presenting its demands for legislative and executive action.

It is probable that labor never gained such sweeping victories in any campaign as were secured on November 8, which immensely strengthens its position in the field of legislative action.

### Noted Foes of Labor Beaten

Labor's most noted foes in the Senate went down to defeat. Some of its most noted foes in the House were defeated. And among congressional candidates indorsed the sole loss is in the case of Fiorella H. LaGuardia, the scrappy New Yorker, who failed to survive the landslide.

As it happened, many of labor's best friends in the Senate were not candidates for re-election, but have either two or four years yet to serve. Thus the pro-labor senators elected on November 8 form

a bloc of virtually clear gains, to be added to the strength already existing.

The overturn in control of Congress will result in a clean sweep of committee chairmanships. How this change of chairmanships will affect labor's interests remains to be seen. A change of committee chairmanship often has defeated a laudable purpose in the face of a majority friendly to that purpose.

#### Great Modification Gains

First results on major issues seem likely to come on modification of the Volstead act, with the tremendous overturn in sentiment on that issue.

Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead act announces that not one wet United States Senate seat was lost. In every case where a wet was lost a wet was elected. In addition, there are the gains made in election of wets to replace drys.

There are solid House modification delegations from the following states: Arizona, Connecticut, Louisiana, Montana, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, New Jersey, Indiana and Wyoming, with chances still good for solid modification delegations from at least two other states. In addition there are the heavy modification groups in state delegations that are divided. Modification has swept both House and Senate.

#### Now Drafting Wet Bills

Iowa, which had only one wet, now may be solidly wet. Kansas has elected wets for the first time. The whole Kentucky Democratic delegation will be for modification. The Tennessee Democratic convention recorded its candidates for modification.

Already Labor's National Committee for Modification is at work drafting modification legislation to be presented in the short session which begins December 5.

#### Labor's Principles Upheld

More than a score of candidates supported by labor were elected to the United States Senate in the Democratic sweep. A much larger number backed by labor were victorious in the House.

It will be some time before the labor gains in the House can be checked up, but the result in the Senate is known, except in a few cases, where the result is in doubt due to a close vote.

American Federation of Labor headquarters were jubilant over the victories of labor-endorsed congressional candidates. Secretary Frank Morrison expressed himself as highly pleased. "The principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands were strikingly emphasized in the election of candidates for Congress actively supported by organized labor," he said in commenting on the result.

#### Among the Victors

Senate candidates endorsed by labor include the following:

Hugo L. Black, Alabama; Carl Hayden, Ari-

zona; Hattie W. Caraway, Arkansas; Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut; Alva B. Adams, Colorado; Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell, Jr., Georgia; William H. Dieterich, Illinois; Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana; George McGill, Kansas; Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky; John H. Overton, Louisiana; Fred H. Brown, New Hampshire; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; Robert F. Wagner, New York; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Robert J. Bulkley, Ohio; Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma; Frederick Steiner, Oregon; James J. Davis, Pennsylvania; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina; Homer T. Bone, Washington; Elbert D. Thomas, Utah.

But few defeats of candidates indorsed by labor were recorded. In Iowa, Senator Smith W. Brookhart was beaten by his Democratic opponent. Brookhart failed to win renomination in the primary and ran as an independent. In South Dakota, U. S. G. Cherry, Democrat, who was backed by labor, was beaten by Peter Norbeck, Republican. Norbeck was opposed by labor for his attack on the wages of railroad employees.

#### Union Members Elected

Several trade unionists were elected to the House. In Missouri R. T. Wood, president of the State Federation of Labor, was a winner. W. P. Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee, was re-elected from the Seventh Massachusetts District. Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Miners' Union, was elected as a representative-at-large from Illinois.

Victories of other labor-indorsed House candidates included those of Robert L. Bacon and John J. O'Connor from New York.

Another interesting victory is recorded in cables from Puerto Rico, where Santiago Iglesias won by a large majority in the contest for resident delegate.

#### Short Session Issues

Spokesmen for the railroad unions, the modification organization and the labor tariff group all express gratification over the outcome of the congressional elections. They look forward to results and already are laying plans.

Among labor measures to be pressed there are, in addition to modification, the Wagner-Crosser railroad pension bill, the Davis-Kelly coal bill backed by the United Mine Workers, and possibly an unemployment pension bill. The sales tax, proposed by labor, apparently will be a short-session issue.

#### The Parker Roll Call

Senators who voted to confirm the Parker appointment to the Supreme bench, who were opposed by labor and who were defeated, are:

Bingham, Watson, Broussard, Moses, Smoot, Jones, Blease.

Senator Moses was paired for confirmation. Broussard and Blease were defeated in the primaries.

Senators Barclay, Wagner, Thomas and Steiner were favorable to labor in the Parker case and were elected.

## REMEMBER GARRISON?

The death of a former secretary of war recalls to Raymond Lonergan, "Labor's" columnist, some stirring events during the administration of President Wilson. He says:

"Lindley Garrison is dead, and he gets five lines in the corner of the morning newspaper. Yet, he was a national figure less than twenty years ago.

"Wilson made Garrison his secretary of war, although he had never met him, and Garrison resigned in a huff because the President would not go along with him on a gigantic program of preparedness which included conscription in times of peace.

"He was in the War Department when Wilson sent federal troops into Colorado during the coal strike of 1913-14. By direction of the President he handled all operations from his office in Washington. That's one time when troops were not used to crush a strike. In fact, they probably helped rather than hurt the men who were struggling with the mighty Rockefeller interests.

"Wilson was opposed to the use of troops in industrial disputes. One Sunday morning, in the executive office in the White House, he stated his position emphatically to Secretary of Labor Wilson and a group of senators and congressmen who were telling him that civil war threatened in Colorado, and that the state's National Guard was dominated by Rockefeller 'gunmen,' and that the only way to avert widespread bloodshed was to send in the 'regulars.'

"'When I was governor of New Jersey,' said Wilson, 'a sheriff rushed up to Princeton to ask for the militia to help him control a strike. I said to him, "As sheriff you may call to your assistance every able-bodied man in the county. What more do you need?"'

"But he continued to insist that he must have the militia, and I said to him, "What you need is guts—the courage to perform your official duties."

"Wilson continued to insist that he would not use troops in Colorado until he was assured that all sides favored the move. Then he issued the instructions which caused the secretary of war to keep in telegraphic touch with the soldiers from the moment they entered the strike zone until, months later, they folded their tents and departed."

#### CHISELING ON WOMEN'S WAGE

Quebec's minimum wage law will probably be amended at the coming session of the legislature to give the board jurisdiction over boys, says a Montreal dispatch. Organized labor has long advocated this move. Employers, to escape the board's orders, have discharged girls and employed boys at less than the rates fixed by the board for women employees.

#### JERSEY LIGHTNING AND THEN SOME

"Did you ever taste moonshine whisky?" "Certainly not," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "Anybody who can't swallow fast enough to keep from tastin' it has no business tryin' to drink it."—Washington "Star."

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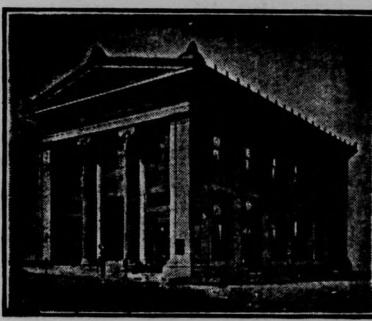
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## Trenton Labor Fights Sweatshops and "Reds"

A gigantic sweatshop racket spreading through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, grinding down perhaps more than 50,000 workers, has been uncovered by the "Labor News" of Trenton, N. J., in co-operation with the Mercer County Central Labor Union and the United Garment Workers' local union. In addition to these forces the Chamber of Commerce is backing the drive against sweatshops in Trenton.

Wages running from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week were found the average for hundreds of workers and probably for thousands in the whole sweatshop area.

### Net Wage of 40 Cents

Dozens of pay checks have been gathered by the "Labor News" and the Central Labor Union, the cash represented by them being turned over to the workers. Checks for a week run as low as \$1, and in one case a girl having a check for that amount was forced to spend 60 cents in car fare to get it cashed, leaving 40 cents as her net.

Trenton labor and the "Labor News" advocate a national war against sweatshops by means of a national broadcast of information as to their identity. Much of the information in possession of the "Labor News" was obtained by placing picked men and women in sweatshop plants as employees, so that every phase of the situation has been covered.

The attitude of the city toward the sweatshop evil is in part shown by the fact that a leading bank threw out the account of one of them after the nature of its business had been discovered by the bank.

Merchants are being rallied to keep sweatshop goods off their shelves.

### "Red" Forces Break In

Officers of the Central Labor Union were set for the campaign of exposure and organization. Then a strike broke. Employees of the Regal Doll factory walked out. Eight hundred doll factory employees struck.

Communism came blazing into Trenton, led by the red Trade Union Unity League of William Z. Foster. This is the American branch of the Red International of Labor Unions, headquarters, Moscow. Joseph Cannon, one of the red leaders, is in Trenton directing the red forces.

The struggle is a replica of red fights everywhere. There has been plenty of violence. Regal factory windows have been broken and sidewalks torn up.

The Regal factory is willing to establish relations with a legitimate union. The "Labor News" points out that two other factories have agreed to legitimate union requirements and that the sweatshop evil is on its way out.

The "Labor News" charges the red invasion as the direct result of orders from Moscow; and it quotes resolutions of the sixth session of the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow to prove the charge.

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### FOR FRATERNAL DELEGATE

By direction of the executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, Edward Flore, president of the organization, will be a candidate in the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor for election as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress. The organization is notifying delegates of the candidacy. Flore has been president of his organization for twenty years and a delegate to American Federation of Labor conventions for twenty-one consecutive years.

### REACTIONARY SENATORS' DEFEAT

The defeat of Reed Smoot of Utah, Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, and Wesley L. Jones of Washington for re-election to the United States Senate deservedly retires to private life three outstanding enemies of working men and women.

All of them voted in favor of confirming the appointment of Judge Parker to be a member of the Supreme Court—a judge who upheld the yellow dog contract and went out of his way to declare it was lawful.

All of them voted in favor of the sales tax, which is an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and those able to pay to the backs of the poor.

Senators Jones and Bingham voted against the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill and Senator Smoot was recorded as absent and not voting on this most important labor measure. They also voted against prohibiting the use of convict labor on public roads for which the government made partial appropriation.

In addition, Senator Smoot voted against the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, against the Clayton act, and against an increase in wages for federal employees. As the A. F. of L. declared, "His record is most unfavorable to labor."

Senator Bingham also voted against the protection of free labor in competition with convict-made goods, against differential pay for night work in the postal service, and took an antagonistic position on other measures designed to benefit the workers. President Green of the A. F. of L. said in a statement during the campaign, "Senator Bingham has never voted in favor of any labor legislation before Congress."

Senator Jones, in addition to his reactionary position on the anti-injunction bill and the confirmation of Judge Parker and other labor measures, voted against freeing the seamen.

In opposing these three Senators for re-election, the American Federation of Labor applied the first principle of its nonpartisan political policy, which is "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them, oppose our enemies and defeat them." Peace to their political ashes.—A. F. of L. Weekly.

### GIVES DISMISSAL WAGE

"We regret to note that the L. M. S. Railway directors have decided to close down their steel works at Crewe, which will mean the dismissal of over 600 employees," says "Man and Metal," the journal of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, according to advices from London. "The reason given for their action is their inability to find the capital necessary for the modernizing and reorganization of the plant, which they state is being run at a heavy loss at the present time."

"We are pleased to note, however, that the company proposes to recognize one of the principles promulgated by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in their scheme for reorganizing the steel industry, namely, compensation for displaced workers."

"We understand that the company proposes to give each displaced worker a gratuity based on length of service and to undertake the responsibility for the transfer to other employment within the company's system, when this can be obtained."

"If more of the large industrial undertakings, who by rationalization schemes have displaced thousands of workers, had applied the same principle, then a great deal of hardship would have been alleviated. The worker is very seldom considered, and we are glad to see that, even within the limits proposed, at least one industrial undertaking has some concern for the workers upon whom its decision on policy falls so heavily."

### SHORT CIRCUIT

An electrician returned home from work one night to find his small son waiting for him with his right hand swathed in a bandage. "Hello, sonny!" he exclaimed. "Cut your hand?" No, dad," was the reply. "I picked up a pretty little fly and one end wasn't insulated."—"Answers."

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**Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council**  
 Telephone MArket 0056  
 Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
 CHAS. A. DERRY  
 Editor and Manager



## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
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Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1932

## Hearst and the Sales Tax

A poll of more than one-third of the candidates for Congress, conducted by the Hearst newspapers in twenty-two states shows that of 337 candidates queried, 167, almost a majority, declared themselves flatly in favor of the sales tax. The remaining 170 candidates were divided as follows: Against the sales tax, 81; for it with qualifications, 27; against it with qualifications, 36; declining to state, 22; studying the question, 1; evasive, 3. This shows a majority in favor of the principle of the tax, plus a large number who do not completely reject it.

Assuming these figures to be accurate, organized labor, which is uncompromisingly opposed to such a tax, must be on the alert. There is likelihood that another attempt will be made at the short session of Congress to enact this iniquitous tax, which seeks to cast the burden of providing federal revenue on the shoulders of the general public and thus to relieve the pressure on the millionaire income taxpayers.

It is likely that this measure alone will provide the test of the influence which William Randolph Hearst will wield in the incoming administration. It is his pet hobby, and he has spent money lavishly in an endeavor to popularize his measure.

Labor's friends in Congress will be asked to vote solidly against this bill, and it is hoped that a majority of the law-makers will put a quietus on this insidious move to place a double tax on those of modest means for the purpose of relieving the rich. It introduces a new principle of taxation which is as unjust as it is obnoxious.

## Tobin for Secretary of Labor

According to International Labor News Service Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was in charge of the labor bureau of the Democratic National Committee during the presidential campaign, has been receiving felicitations on the result of the election from all parts of the country. The News Service continues:

"That his friends should urge him to become a candidate for appointment as Secretary of Labor is natural and logical. That he will have tremendous support is a foregone conclusion. That he would add to the qualities of any cabinet is a certainty. That he would ever allow himself to forget about labor, wherever he might be, is unthinkable."

It is inconceivable that any employer would have the temerity to exact a 25 per cent wage reduction from employees who already have had serious reductions in incomes. Yet, the "Share-the-Work" plan accomplishes this result under a new name and style.—A. F. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

## Unemployment Insurance

The following excerpt from a report to Governor Balzar of Nevada by Letson Balliet, industrial economist and director-chairman of the Governor's Emergency Committee on Employment in Nevada, gives some new impressions on a subject which is now much discussed, and with which the American Federation of Labor will wrestle during its coming convention:

"The responsibility for the regularity of employment of the workers is coequal with the responsibility for the maintenance of machinery, the payment of interest, rents, insurance and taxes. The workers are an integral part of the industry, just as much so as the power plant. If idleness is enforced, both must be maintained. No business can perpetuate itself indefinitely which does not perform fully its obligations of maintenance to both. The surplus to insure regularity of employment is as imperative to success as the reserve for plant depreciation and maintenance. No business is solvent without it. The maintenance of idle men must be carried by taxation. Whether it be direct, indirect or voluntary as a charity, the cost of maintaining idle men is a tax upon business and industry.

"Why should employers be charged with the responsibility of maintaining unemployment surplus?

"Employers alone can take steps to stabilize the work. The workers have no discretionary powers. Their tenure of employment is wholly in the hands of the employers. Unemployment should be a charge upon business and industry just as accidents are. Employers can shift the burden upon the consumer, and thus the burden is equalized upon society exactly as are all other overhead costs. The employee cannot shift the burden, but must bear the full weight of his maintenance while unemployed unless the employer be charged with the duty of shifting it upon the public.

"It is a well known fact that many of the large industries maintain an old age pension fund, or a retirement fund, for those who work forty or more years for the firm. Are workers who labor for forty years under one employer any more entitled to retirement pensions than those who work for forty years under many masters?

"This line of reasoning indicates that before many years it will be necessary for the states to take over the problem of unemployment and old age insurance, exactly as they have the industrial accident insurance. It is a social problem that cannot be equitably cared for otherwise. Not only will this benefit the workers, but it will stabilize business and lessen, if not prevent, many cases of business and industrial insolvency. The workers spending their unemployment insurance will throw back into circulation the surplus and prevent depression."

"We have advocated strengthening the position of the employer that he might pay better wages to his employees," said Calvin Coolidge during the campaign. This is excellent so far as it goes. Now the task is to strengthen the position of the employee by providing him with a job at good wages so that he may furnish a market for the product of the employer so that the employer may pay better wages.

In the defeat of Fiorello H. LaGuardia of the twentieth congressional district of New York for re-election to the United States House of Representatives working men and women not only of his district but of the entire country lose one of their best friends. Organized labor will miss Mr. LaGuardia in the newly-elected Congress. His patriotic record in defense of the public interest warrants his return as soon as the machinery of elections will permit.—A. F. of L. Weekly.

## State Insurance Funds

For many years organized labor has claimed that the state fund plan for workmen's compensation insurance is vastly superior to permitting private insurance companies, organized for profit, to insure employers.

The validity of this claim is demonstrated by the operation of the California State Compensation Insurance Fund for 1931, which has just declared a cash dividend of \$1,000,000 to employers who were insured in the fund during that year.

In announcing the dividend the California State Department of Industrial Relations said:

"The state fund has earned and paid dividends to policyholders each year since it opened its doors in 1914, and this without regard to the varying general business conditions confronted. The large sum of \$20,500,000 has been received by California industries in that period, considerably more than \$750,000 having been distributed thus far in 1932."

The officials point out that the large dividends to employers are made possible through maintenance of small overhead, sound underwriting practice and a safe investment policy.

The fund operates without a subsidy of any kind from the state and pays the same tax that private companies pay. Its business expense averages but 15 per cent of the premiums written.

The chief defect of the California workmen's compensation insurance system is that seventy private insurance companies are permitted to operate in the state. Organized labor holds that the social aspect of compensating workers for industrial accidents is so great that private profit should be completely barred and that legislatures should adopt the exclusive state insurance fund and prohibit private insurance companies from engaging in the sale of compensation insurance.

If California had the exclusive state fund, with the elimination of seventy competing companies, the employers of that state would receive much larger dividends and the workers more satisfactory insurance.—American Federation of Labor Weekly.

During the closing days of the political campaign the "Literary Digest" branded as a lie a statement which had been widely circulated that 35,000 persons who had registered their preference for Roosevelt had written the publication asking that their votes be changed to Hoover. William Hard, well-known newspaper man and radio announcer, had circulated the story in good faith, and for the sake of his own reputation he announced that the story was given to him by California's own Ray Benjamin, close friend and advisor of President Hoover and member of the Republican national committee.

If worry is worth anything we never was living as expensive.—Will Rogers, in "The Survey."

## GOD GIVE US MEN!

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have honor—men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty as in private thinking:

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds—

Their large professions and their little deeds—Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps

—J. G. Holland.

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

"I told you so," probably is a favorite expression just now. Gentlemen go pushing peanuts over pavements as if the job might be important.

Those who voted for the winning side are happy and most of those who did not are still unhappy. Some eventually will conclude they were wrong; some will not. Some will say it was just a show and let it go at that.

But one of the most remarkable things about it all is the thing that will not be much commented upon. A great nation, in the midst of its most severe trial, went to the polls, voted in an orderly manner and accepted the result likewise.

Let the gentlemen roll the peanuts. Let the onlookers get their laugh. Also let those who wagered money win and lose their cash. The government at Washington still lives and labor has as much right as anybody to be happy about that.

\* \* \*

In Germany on Sunday there was an election. Adolph Hitler didn't win. He lost. That is, he slid back; and once Napoleon begins to slide that usually is the end of him.

But in Germany there were armies—private armies. The army of the state is one thing, in Germany. The army of Hitler is another. As in Italy, the army of the state is one thing; the army of the Fascisti is something else.

The only army that does not belong to the state on United States soil is the army of the communists, and why that is allowed to remain is a mystery. Perhaps because it isn't strong enough yet to be a real menace in a military sense. But there is not a great nation in the world that can or could go through an election with as much tranquillity right now as was displayed by the United States of America on November 8.

Reds and radicals will say that is a sign that we are boobs. It is a sign that we know how to govern ourselves. It is, in its way, a most remarkable thing.

\* \* \*

Europe watched the American election results as carefully as it would watch its own. Europe was looking for signs of easing up on the debt and for signs of a lowering of the tariff.

Europe probably will find that it can put nothing over on the American government. If Europe thinks it holds blue chips in the American political game it probably will find that it is mistaken.

\* \* \*

What now will become of the hundreds who had jobs in the campaign just closed? Some of them hope, after March 4, to be on a more permanent payroll. That will mean the ousting of others. A great transfer of jobs is just ahead, but the spoils are not what they used to be.

Hundreds of jobs that once changed hands with election upsets now are civil service jobs, bomb proof at such times. Government thus becomes more stabilized, with more faithful service to the people.

\* \* \*

The thing most overlooked in the German results is the growth of socialism and communism. Hitler has 195 seats. The Socialists have 121 and the Communists have 100.

Socialism and communism both root in the Marxian philosophy. Both stand for the overthrow of the "capitalist" or democratic state. Put together, Marxism has 221 seats in Germany. That passes the Hitler strength and it surpasses any possible grouping of parties committed to German democracy.

That is something to think about. It is a whale of a lot to think about.

\* \* \*

On the day before election the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing the Alabama Supreme Court in the case of seven

youths convicted of attack upon a white girl at Scottsboro. The boys were colored boys. The trial was attended by such excitement as would make a fair trial impossible.

The communists made the case their own. They have conducted a propaganda in all countries—or almost all.

Few people could have felt that the Supreme Court would do anything except what it did do. On November 7 it reversed the Alabama court and granted a new trial.

Reds, looking for the main propaganda chance, sought to picket the Supreme Court and were driven away, properly. The United States Supreme Court has some things in its record that aren't so good, but in this case justice demanded a reversal of verdict and there was no doubt that the ends of justice would be met.

The verdict disappoints the reds, who care nothing about seven or seventeen negro boys, but who care everything about propaganda.

## IN HORTICULTURAL TERMS

What our government needs is more pruning and less grafting—Brunswick (Ga.) "Pilot."

## WANTED—A NEW DEAL!

Editor Labor Clarion.

Sir: For fourteen years our little world has been lost in a fog so dense that none of its rulers have seemed to know for what port they were steering. Memory recalls that our last democratic President did his best.

He had vision and a way chart marked with a very definite port. He sent out from Washington in July, 1918, a request that Independence Day be everywhere celebrated on a basis of "world liberty and a world commonwealth."

This I well remember, for as head of this local community I presided at the day's exercises, held in the Methodist Church, with the mayor of our rival city, Monterey, at my right hand and their Catholic parish priest, Father Mestres, at my left. The latter was our first speaker. He was followed by a British priest, a Japanese, a Chinese, and two Italians. All were listened to eagerly. But Wilson worked both at Versailles and at Washington against overwhelming odds, frequently four to one.

Partial success, which now we proudly hope may, under Democratic policies, be full success, was his. On his initiative the League of Nations and the International Court of Justice came into being, though the machinations of his political enemies at home did their utmost to frustrate his noble efforts.

Such enemies, unfortunately, still enjoy high places, and not only preach such isolation and independence as prevent our carrying into effect Wilson's noble conceptions, but ruin world commerce by raising higher and higher those tariff walls which prevent international trade and consequently add to the price consumers pay for the necessities of life, ruining foreign markets for our farm products and impoverishing the world.

Telegraphs and airplanes loudly preach not old isolation and independence, but internationalism and interdependence. May we hope that our recent disavowal of these ancient impolicies may bring this long suffering world a new deal, commerce unhampered, friendships renewed, yes, even disarmament, the recognition of Russia, and the taking of our rightful part in President Wilson's institutions, the World Court and the League of Nations, neither being "entangling alliances," but both designed to disentangle international troubles and prevent idiotic war.

How internationalism can benefit the whole world our very efficient universal postal conventions and conveniences witness.

Yours for an open mind, a square Wilsonian deal and success to our new steersman.

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, California, November 12, 1932.

## LABOR IS INTERESTED

The unprecedented action of President Hoover in inviting his successor to the White House to discuss the question of the war debts owing to this country by European nations serves to show how momentous is the problem which the incoming President will be compelled to solve. For it is taken for granted that the demands of Great Britain, France and other debtor nations for a "revision" of their financial obligations to this country will not be completely answered during the term of President Hoover.

\* \* \*

To most people a debt is a debt. Therefore, as Europe owes this country several billions of dollars, the question is, in the minds of the general public, not how much of it shall be paid, but how and when the United States shall be paid the entire indebtedness, which already has been enormously scaled down. For if Europe does not pay it the American taxpayer must. And that means, finally, that the vast sum must be wrung from the American worker. It will be plain, therefore, that the question is of supreme importance to the American workingman.

\* \* \*

Men prominent in the affairs of the nation, and periodicals and newspapers noted for the soundness of their discussion of public questions, are at variance on this subject of war debts. Many insist that in order to avoid disruption of the world's financial and industrial fabrics the debts must be canceled, or reduced to a negligible figure. They point out that the obligations can be canceled in three ways—by payment of the entire sum in gold, by payment in merchandise, or by repudiation.

The first method, they claim, is impossible by reason of the fact that the gold is unobtainable; the second plan, to pay in merchandise, would mean ruin to American industry and labor; and the third would work with nations as it does with individuals who repudiate just debts—it would wreck their credit and standing in the world.

\* \* \*

On the other hand, Congress already has voted against cancellation, and there is no reason to believe that there has been a revulsion of sentiment. Also some newspapers are loudly demanding that payment of the reduced obligations be insisted upon. During the campaign President Hoover suggested a nebulous plan to exchange the debts for some scheme for advancing American foreign trade. But it seems somewhat ridiculous to cancel eleven billion dollars' indebtedness for an opportunity to American exporters to profit to the extent of a few millions yearly. It is likely that the President will disclose his purpose when he meets President-elect Roosevelt.

\* \* \*

In the meantime the overwhelming sentiment of the American people is that there has been "revision" enough in the matter of the debts, coupled with a strong insistence that they be funded. A somewhat defiant attitude is noticeable in Europe, suggesting, "If we don't pay, what can you do about it?"

\* \* \*

The average citizen will continue to be somewhat puzzled by the attitude of American economists and publicists who claim that payment is impossible. The situation is reminiscent of the free silver agitation in the '90s, when every street corner was occupied by an authority on finance, who expounded to sympathetic groups his half-baked ideas. If bimetallism were not established the country would be bankrupted, he declared. And when the gold standard was firmly established he subsided with possibly a suspicion that he had not understood the subject thoroughly.

## Optimism Registered By Brewery Workers

"Now that the election is over" and the verdict of the electorate has been registered in emphatic language decreeing the doom of prohibition, there is widespread interest in the subject of the return of alcoholic beverages, with the consequent effect on the industrial and labor conditions of the country.

The repeal of the California Wright act will be effective on December 22, according to statements from Sacramento. What effect this will have on the sale and distribution of the heretofore forbidden beverages is engaging the interest of officials, members of the legal profession, brewers, distillers, the general public—and the bootlegging fraternity.

Governor Rolph is stated to be contemplating pardons for violators of the Wright act confined in penal institutions, numerous municipalities are moving for repeal of local enforcement ordinances, and Chief of Police Quinn of San Francisco has announced that police hereafter will not participate in prohibition enforcement except when called upon by the federal officials.

### Modification Seems Certain

That enforcement of the Volstead act will be continued by the national government seems certain. But even federal judges have shown a disposition to deal leniently with offenders against the dry law since the emphatic verdict of the people at the recent election against the state enforcement act.

There is a general belief that Congress at its December session will either modify or repeal the Volstead act. Should it fail to do so there is little doubt that the new Congress will take such action.

Chaotic conditions are likely to arise in California until Congress acts. With no state enforcement act, and with federal officials bound by their oath of office to enforce the laws of the United States, there is likelihood of complications.

### Interested Workers Optimistic

Local unions interested in the return of brewing are on the alert and are watching developments closely. A new era is in prospect for them, and they will not be caught napping. Brewery work-

men, brewery drivers and bottlers are the crafts most directly interested, and members of those unions are wearing an air of optimism that has been absent for many years. The revival of the brewing industry will put hundreds of these workers into jobs, not to mention coopers, building trades mechanics and scores of other craftsmen.

Within a week after Congress enacts a law modifying the Volstead act beer will be available. So say brewers, and so says Dr. J. M. Doran, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol. Dr. Doran says it will be possible to issue permits not later than a week after modification.

As for the breweries, they have real beer at all times. A supply sufficient to last four months is reported on hand. This, pending modification, is dealecoholized for near beer.

### Brewers Are in Readiness

Noted breweries now operating under near beer permits and ready to supply real beer are: Anheuser-Busch in St. Louis, Pabst and Miller in Milwaukee, Ruppert in New York, Kreuger in Newark, Pittsburgh Brewing and Fort Pitt in Pittsburgh, Rainier in San Francisco, Alamo in San Antonio, Schmidt in Philadelphia and Abner Drury in Washington. There are others, to a total of 211.

Should the Volstead act be modified at the short session of Congress, the New York "Sun" says, fourteen breweries in New York city would be ready to turn out "real beer" overnight. The newspaper says the breweries are now manufacturing near beer and that only a slight change in the brewing process will be necessary to make beer.

### Legalized Beer in Prospect

From Washington comes word that Chairman Byrns of the House Appropriations Committee is urging speedy action on the annual supply bills and that Congress give up its Christmas holidays and "stay on the job to avert the necessity for a special session."

Byrns said he saw "no reason why a bill to legalize beer should not be voted on at the short session." He expressed the belief that the House at least would pass a beer bill, but said he did not know the strength of the beer advocates in the Senate.

### LABOR GOVERNS EDMONTON

With its mayoralty candidate doubling the combined vote of his opponents and the only retiring labor alderman heading the poll by almost a thousand votes, Edmonton voters on Wednesday registered their confidence in the representatives of labor who had served them before. By the election of two aldermanic candidates labor's strength has been increased until it now has five of the ten members of council and with the mayor has a majority on the governing body of the city—Edmonton "Alberta Labor News."

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## Communists to Gather At National Capital

If communist plans work as made, there will be protest or propaganda gatherings in Washington, D. C., on December 4, 5 and 6, taking into the national capital a total of some 40,000 reds and sympathizers.

Three demonstrations will be held at the conclusion of three marches. While the tours across country are called marches, they are not marches in reality, since all are to travel in trucks or passenger automobiles.

On December 4 a national hunger march is scheduled to reach Washington. On December 5 a red bonus march is scheduled to encamp in the capital. On December 6 a farmers' strike march is timed to arrive. While the farmer demonstration will have many Farmers' Holiday Association participants, it also will have many delegates representing the communist United Farmers' Union.

The red bonus march is to be under the auspices of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, an outright communist organization.

### Detailed Plans Made

The hunger march, so-called, is to be under auspices of the red national committee of unemployed councils, which met in Chicago on October 11 and laid the basic plans for the march.

Detailed instructions for mobilization and procedure for all of these parades have been broadcast to key organizers throughout the country. Included with instructions for selection of marchers are maps showing local mobilization points and routes.

In the instructions special attention is given to procuring "delegates" representing American Federation of Labor unions and other non-communist organizations, in order to give the movement the flavor of being representative.

### Eight Columns Planned

"Militant committees of action" are called for in every place where the unemployed gather and "every grievance should become an issue for militant action and struggle." And "countless neighborhood demonstrations" are ordered previous to the climax in the march to Washington.

Plans of the "hunger march" call for an advance in eight columns, with a fixed number from each state. Organization is to be semi-military. Medical units are provided for in the plans and only those fit for the ordeal are declared acceptable.

### PULLMAN PORTERS WIN RECOGNITION

Federal Judge George E. Q. Johnson of Chicago has overruled a motion by the Pullman Company to dismiss injunction proceedings started by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The porters' union has asked an injunction restraining the company from interfering with its organization. Judge Johnson upheld the suit as sanctioned by the railway labor act.

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## Lack of Uniformity In State Labor Laws

The eight-hour day with the forty-eight-hour week for women in industry has been legally established in only six states—Arizona, California, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Utah—the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. This fact is revealed in the bulletin on current laws for women in the United States recently published by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. Consisting of summaries and legal charts, the publication is a guide to many different groups interested in the subject—legislators, employers, economists, professors, students, social workers, to mention only a few of those turning to the bureau for such information.

The number of industries or occupations included in these laws varies greatly. California has the most inclusive legislation.

Of the states just listed, New York permits a nine-hour day and a forty-nine and one-half or fifty-one-hour week under certain circumstances. Kansas also permits a longer day and week in most industries. Three other states—Colorado, Montana and Washington—have limited by law the industrial woman's working hours to eight a day, but these have placed no weekly limit on her labors. Nevada has the eight-hour day, but allows a fifty-six-hour week. Although North Dakota, Massachusetts and Oregon limit weekly hours to forty-eight, they permit daily hours in excess of eight.

Some daily or weekly limitation (or both) is found in forty-three states. Only four—Alabama, Florida, Iowa and West Virginia—have no law of any sort regulating the hours of work for women. Indiana has but one limitation of hours—that prohibiting the employment of women at night in manufacturing.

Night work for women is prohibited in certain industries or occupations in the following sixteen states—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin—and in Puerto Rico.

No state has regulated each industry or occupation by the passage of all types of hour laws. States that regulate daily hours often fail to limit the number of weekly hours, to provide for one day of rest in seven, real periods, or rest periods, or to prohibit night work. California, Delaware, Kansas and Pennsylvania, however have laws of all these various types covering manufacturing establishments.

Some of the state hour laws apply to most industries; others to a few only, and still others to only one industry. Manufacturing and mechanical in-

dustries and mercantile establishments are quite generally included. Covered to a somewhat less extent are laundries, hotels, restaurants, places of amusement, telephone exchanges, and telegraph, express and transportation offices. Women in professional, agricultural and domestic work usually are not covered by legislation of this type, but in some states women in some or all clerical positions are included. In some states also specified industries are not covered if the establishments employ only a few women or are located in small towns. In most states women employed in establishments engaged in canning or drying perishable products are without legal protection of this kind. Two states, however, California and Wisconsin, have regulated the hours of work in canneries by orders of their industrial commissions. New York has recently revised its cannery code so as to exercise more control over the working of excessive hours at the peak of the season.

Laws requiring some kind of seating accommodation for women workers are found in all states but Mississippi; Florida's law includes both male and female employees. In many of the states the laws apply to all or practically all occupations or industries, in a number just to the manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and in a few only to the mercantile. Regulations in four states—Kansas, Minnesota, New York and Ohio—specify seats with backs; California and Washington require adjustable seats at work-tables or machines to permit the woman to do her work comfortably while either sitting or standing.

### NEW CHILEAN LABOR LAWS

As a means of reducing unemployment the Chilean government passed a decree June, 1932, prohibiting overtime hitherto authorized in certain cases. At the same time a decree was passed making Saturday half holidays compulsory in all industrial undertakings with the exception of those in which it is impossible for technical reasons.

### Employment of Holiday Extras To Be Through Relief Agencies

A statement has been issued by Postmaster H. L. Todd announcing that men and women who wish to obtain employment as holiday extras in the post offices of the city must be certified by relief organizations interested in caring for the unemployed and organizations representing war veterans.

Approximately 1800 extras will be required, and the unemployed who have lived in San Francisco for at least a year are to be given preference. The statement explains that it has been the custom of the post office to pass on the qualifications of applicants, but that it is not equipped to investigate the relative needs of those unemployed and that consequently all inquiries are to be made by the organizations.

## Massachusetts Plans Unemployment Reserve

The Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, in its legislative proposals to be filed with the General Court in December, placed the responsibility for building up unemployment reserve funds squarely on the shoulders of employers, without assistance from either the state or the workers.

The report of the commission, whose term will expire on December 1, was made to the seventeenth annual conference of the Associated Massachusetts Industries by Stanley King, chairman.

The commission's plan, put forward by Mr. King as the result of a year and a half of study, called for compulsory unemployment reserves to be set up by every employer in the state, with a few minor exceptions.

These reserves would be maintained by employers paying into a reserve fund 2 per cent of their pay rolls. The exceptions were made for agriculture, domestic service and employers with five or less workers.

A further stipulation was made that each employer's fund be invested by the state, but that on the books of the state each employer's account would be kept separate. No contributions would be asked of the workers.

When the fund of a participating employer reaches \$50 per worker, his contribution would be dropped to 1 per cent of his pay roll, and when it attained \$75 his contribution would cease.

Nothing would be paid to an employee forced out of work for the first two weeks; \$10 a week would be paid thereafter for not more than ten weeks.

While Mr. King admitted that future efforts might effect an improved system of administering unemployment insurance, acceptance of the proposed legislation by the business man, he believed, would be a step in the right direction.

The legislature will be asked, he added, to put the legislation into effect not earlier than January 1, 1934.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

According to information released by Sacramento Typographical Union, the controversy between that union and the "Capital Press" has been satisfactorily adjusted and union men are again employed.

**A report will be made by the committee, at next Sunday's meeting, on the newspaper scale, and every member is urged to be present. Other matters of importance are also to be considered. Business of the organization is your business, and your duty is to be present and participate.**

Fred L. Chapman was a visitor at headquarters last week, renewing acquaintances with many old friends of No. 21. Being an East Bay resident, and having undergone an operation some months ago, his visits had been less frequent, and all were glad to note that notwithstanding his more than three score and ten years, Time apparently deals most gently with him.

Thomas J. Hodgson died in Sacramento on Thursday of last week. Deceased had retired from active work, but was remembered by many of the older members in both Sacramento and San Francisco unions, who recall him as both a fine man and splendid trade unionist. Born in Mariposa county, he began his trade in San Francisco, later going to the state printing office under the regime of Colonel J. J. Ayres, thence, in 1890, to the Sacramento "Union" when that paper was set by hand and composition was at the rate of 50 cents per thousand. At the time of death he was on the pension roll of the I. T. U. Surviving are the widow, one son and two daughters, one of the latter, Mrs. Vincent V. Kerns, residing in San Francisco.

It is learned that a new morning paper began publication in Vancouver on November 1. That city had been served by evening papers only for some months.

The following proposition, drafted by the executive council on order of the Long Beach convention, will be submitted at the referendum election on December 7: "Shall a special assessment of 1 per cent be levied upon total earnings of all active members (except sick and disabled members and pensioners) for a period of one year beginning January 1, 1933? Money received from such assessment shall be placed in a separate fund. Disbursements shall be made by order of the executive council for the purpose of paying strike and lockout benefits, special assistance and other expenses necessary for the protection of the union." The subject is discussed in the November "Journal" by President Howard, Vice-President Baker and Secretary Randolph (pages 427, 434 and 436) and should be carefully considered by all. Three pages (442-444) are also devoted to the five-day week, with letters from various correspondents.

There are now five daily newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, covering an even larger field than was served by thirteen papers some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

According to "Editor & Publisher," a canvass made by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association among a group of representative men shows 98 per cent give to daily newspaper reading an average of 45 minutes daily, 74 per cent give to magazines 25 minutes daily, and that of the same number 51 per cent read a book a month. Taking as a basis the circulation of daily and Sunday newspapers in the country and the above

noted figures it was estimated that 28,000,000 hours, or 3000 years, is the time used by the American people daily in reading their newspapers, and it was further stated that the newspaper is the "principal educational, cultural and business force in the life of the nation and the preferred means of communication of the whole people."

The numerous friends of David Hanna, sergeant-at-arms of No. 21, and an employee of the "Chronicle," extend their sympathy on the death of his mother, which occurred in Detroit at the age of 94 years. She had been preceded in death by her husband, who twenty years ago was editor of the Peoria (Ill.) "Transcript" and a dominant figure in newspaper life of that city. In addition to the son, four daughters and ten grandchildren are survivors.

Attention of members of the union is directed to the new mortuary law which will be in effect on January 1. It provides that where a member has not designated a beneficiary or the beneficiary has died or legally ceased to be such, and if there be no direct dependent of deceased, payment will be made (1) for funeral expenses, (2) to reimburse the local union for dues and for payment of bills guaranteed by the local union in the member's last illness, (3) to direct dependents. In the event there is no direct dependent residue of the mortuary will revert to the fund. Also in future where a member is on the pension roll, or a resident of the Home at time of death, and has no direct dependent, the portion of his mortuary not required for funeral expenses and reimbursing the local union for dues paid and expenses of the last illness shall revert to the fund, regardless of designation of a beneficiary.

"Editor & Publisher" states that banks to which the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California have owed \$5,000,000 on several notes have canceled these for the right to use the trade-mark "Sun-Maid" on food and agricultural products. California Raisin Growers Co-operative retains the right to use the trade-mark on its raisins and dried fruits. The banks have formed a corporation for creating world markets for a number of products using the trade-mark which attained such great value through the use of advertising.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

"All that was necessary to defeat a candidate was for me to back him," conceded Joe Sullivan. "This election, however, I broke the jinx by picking every winner."

S'too bad Red Balthasar wasn't able to pick winners also. So sure was Bal of Republican victory he wagered real dough. Despite this lack of political acumen Harry Crotty ventured to predict Bal will be re-elected pilot of the Yes Club.

The election made one of our good-looking young men painfully aware of petticoat government. His sweetie exacted a promise he vote Republican. Incautiously he let out this information before his mother. "Now, look here, young man," she said, "papa has decided it's wise to vote Democratic this year. And you're going to vote the same way papa does." As mama holds the feed bag, an important consideration these tough times, the young man also decided it was "wise to vote Democratic."

"It must be absent-mindedness," Proofreader Sage surmised one noontime as he dueled to the death with a sausage, "otherwise I wouldn't have gone to lunch at 10:30, usual time on early starts, when my starting time was 10."

It's a "techy" matter, so best not divulge identities, for those two boys who a few weeks ago gratefully accepted passes from Phil Scott to the Fox are "burnt up" about showing up there and finding the theater closed.

The mazda shift looks natural, with Pop Greer again tickling the ivories. It was six months ago almost to a day that Pop was taken sick.

"A buy, that shop in my neighborhood," Don Bartholomew asserted. "It's been run non-union,

hence can be got cheap. All printing equipment is still there, even though the Black Maria was backed up in front and many cases loaded in. The cases, however, didn't contain type."

"Let's go fifty-fifty on last night's dinner," smilingly propounded Harry Beach's crony. "Sure thing," responded Harry. "Remember, though, you asked me to help you entertain your 'steady's' guests from the East. You paid for the dinner, to be sure, then went home, while I showed the visitors around. Still I'll go halves if you will." "What was the cost?" asked the boy friend. "Twenty-five dollars," replied Harry. "I guess," guessed the boy friend, "we'll let 'er ride."

A day infinitely sad, the "most melancholy of the year," the day this near-dirge discloses the impending collapse of the Porterhouse. Eddie Porter's de luxe Mission street hostelry's demise. Alack, yes, it's expected before Roosevelt and repeal become effective.

### "Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

George Mitchell of the "brainery" takes his vacation when the deer season comes along. This year he had about half a dozen others in the party. One night George was the last one into camp. He looked around and asked, "Is everyone here?" "Yes," was the reply. To be sure, he counted noses. "Why?" he was asked. "Well, then," said George, "I shot a deer."

One of the boys, wearing a bandage over his eye, was seen carrying a suspicious-looking package. He finally was induced to open it and there was a long spoon in two pieces. We didn't ask him how he came to have a black eye.

We have often accused folks of "passing the buck," but last week we were caught in the act ourselves. We had made a bet on the election of one buck. We lost, so naturally we had to "pass the buck." The lad, elated at winning from a Scotchman, told about it when he got home. Then he had to "pass the buck."

"Casey" O'Rourke was up in the composing room the other day. Every time we see "Casey" we are reminded of an incident which happened many years ago in Los Angeles. We had a Brooklyn machine on which all matter for the first page was set. We had a stool with a hook on it, on which the copy was hung. "Casey" had the machine next to ours, and during dull moments he would come over and sit on the stool. One night we went to the dump. All of a sudden there was a roar. Yes, "Casey" had sat on the hook.

Used to be that the young folks looked up to their dads. Last week Rabbi Ludes' son, Ed, walked in. The "Rabbi" had to stand on his chair to talk to him, as Ed is only 6 feet 4 inches without his sox. He is one of the NBC artists, manipulating the ivories. Another member of the chapel has a son 6 feet 3, and only 17 years old. Then there is a young lad about the same height who calls the boss "Uncle," who drops in every once in a while.

# Friendship

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

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## SEES FOUR-HOUR DAY

By PAUL KLEIBER

President of the Kleiber Motor Co.

In San Francisco "News"

If conditions in the United States are to be improved we all will have to come to the five or six hour day and six days per week. Saturday in most places is the busiest day of the week. That is the reason we should work on Saturday, and anybody who wants to lay off on Saturday could do so of his own accord.

In big factories they can work in five days the same amount of hours that the smaller manufacturers and shops can in six days; in other words, we should make it a thirty-hour or thirty-six-hour week.

The writer has been in San Francisco since 1892, and when I first came here we worked twelve hours per day, and could not get all the work done because it was done by hand. Later on I went in my own business—manufacturing wagons. The mechanics all over California wanted to work ten hours per day; all the bosses thought they would go broke if the mechanics worked ten hours. There was a strike that lasted many months. Finally the bosses had to give in to the ten-hour day.

Machinery improved. We again found ourselves up against it. There was another big strike because the mechanics wanted to work only nine hours per day. Finally we gave in and worked nine hours. It was then the standard all over the United States—the nine-hour day.

Between 1912 and 1914 we again had difficulty and the eight-hour day came, and now, all over the world, we are up against it because machinery does the work and does away with men.

\* \* \*

The writer is now in the business of manufacturing motor trucks. About ten or twelve years ago it took 300,000 men to make a certain amount of automobiles and trucks. This same amount of automobiles and trucks today, with the new fast machinery, is done with 100,000 men. In our lifetime we have gone from the horse age into the machinery age. Nothing in the world will make conditions better except the shortening of working hours.

What a boom would follow if we started on this five or six-hour day working plan! Wages will not be less; wages will be more. Every time that we work less hours the wages have gone up. If there is a demand for labor there is good pay; if there is no demand for labor there is little pay.

All are familiar with highway work. Everyone who has an automobile or who rides in an automobile sees highway construction work. Where it took thousands of men to construct a highway, it only takes a few men now to do the same amount of work. The same applies to grading out basements, laying sewers and all other necessary construction work. Machinery will do the work much nicer and much easier.

\* \* \*

We cannot stop progressiveness. Machinery is here to stay and will be improved in the thousands of years to come. So we must reduce the hours of labor. Take it from me, if you want prosperity back, work less hours, and all unemployment will be over. I am willing to start tomorrow on a five or six-hour working day, and inside of two or three months none of us employers will notice it. We shall have forgotten that we worked eight hours per day. Let us bring prosperity back by working shorter hours.

Remember, the writer himself worked many years for wages as low as 50 cents per week and board. In my younger years I worked fourteen hours per day, and then the twelve-hour day came, then the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day, and then came the eight-hour day. Why not make it a five or six-hour day? It is absolutely neces-

sary. What difference does it make how many hours we work so long as the work is done? It won't be very long when the four-hour day will come.

We had millions of horses in the United States before the automobile age. Every horse needed two and one-half acres for his support. The horses needed more for their support than all the population of the United States, so we must adjust ourselves to new conditions.

So let us all work together all over the United States for the shorter hour working day.

## NOT A BAD TITLE AT THAT

I have spoken of Mrs. Wilcox's dislike of rejections; but once there was an unfortunate happening concerning one of her accepted poems which gave her more anguish than anything. She had opened a certain set of verses with one of her most cosmic lines, typical of her style, "My soul is a lighthouse keeper," but the printer, in setting it up, caused it to read: "My soul is a light housekeeper." Mrs. Wilcox never forgave that linotyper, and her followers must have thought that their beloved leader had gone out of her mind.—New York "American."

## INSULL DISAPPROVED

Insull was one who said public ownership wouldn't work because men are such grafters.—Bellingham (Wash.) "Herald."

## LABOR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Since 1906, through the non-partisan political activities of the American Federation of Labor, eighty-four bills hostile to labor's interest have been defeated and 268 bills supported by the American Federation of Labor have been enacted by the Congress of the United States. Among the outstanding measures enacted are the following:

1907—Limiting railroad men's hours of labor to sixteen consecutive in any one day.

1912—Abolishing "gag" orders of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, thereby restoring the exercise of citizenship rights of hearing, petition and association to post office and other civil service employees.

1912—Eight-hour day for letter carriers and clerks in post office made mandatory.

1912—Providing for a Department of Labor, the secretary to be a member of the President's cabinet.

1913—Workmen's compensation act extended to post office employees.

1916—Defeated Borland amendment to increase hours of labor of government employees from seven to eight.

1920—Civil service retirement law for over 600,000 government employees.

1922—Vocational rehabilitation of persons crippled in industry.

1923—To limit, regulate and prohibit labor of children under 18 years of age.

1926—Mothers' pensions for the District of Columbia.

1927—Workmen's compensation law for longshoremen.

1929—To protect free labor against convict labor.

1930—Defeating the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Parker to the United States Supreme Court.

1931—Saturday half-holidays for nearly 600,000 government employees without reduction of wages and salaries.

1932—Anti-injunction law, which contains a section outlawing the "yellow dog" contract.

1932—Prevailing rates of wages to be paid and the District of Columbia.—Frank Morrison's Labor Day address.

Always ask for the union label.

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular November meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, the 20th.

What a mess the M. T. D. U. officers have made of that organization's finances! This situation was caused largely by the folly of huge sums being spent in court by the Mailer injunctionists. Receipts for August were \$592.25; disbursements for August, \$1694.44, leaving a deficit in the general fund of \$1008.82. Balance in the general fund, after transferring \$2000 from organization fund and \$8.87 from defense fund, was \$1075.05. Balance on hand August 31, \$1699.52. Receipts for September, \$558.25, disbursements for September, \$576.59. Balance September 30, \$1681.18. New York Telephone Company long distance calls, for August, \$36.39; for September, \$16.59; total, \$52.98.

In August John McArdle, advance convention expense, \$250; in September, \$250; total, \$500. Vice-President Mitchell, advance convention expense, \$500. Secretary Roberts, advance convention expense, \$600; in September, \$300; total expense, \$900. Grand total of M. T. D. U. officers to M. T. D. U. convention of thirteen delegates, three days' session, \$1900.

Judging from the printed proceedings of the convention it was an M. T. D. U. officers' convention from start to finish. The printed proceedings also show that all questions brought before the convention, and all committees' reports, received a "yes" and "unanimously carried" vote. Not many printing trade, or other conventions, doubtless, to be found where a 100 per cent unanimity of opinion prevails. Such being the case, why should locals tax themselves to send delegates to M. T. D. U. convention at Chicago. Just furnish M. T. D. U. officers with rubber stamps marked "Yes" and "Unanimous" and let them transact the business of the 1933 convention. That is, of course, if the M. T. D. U. has an existence by September, 1933.

The M. T. D. U. officers, and also their spokesmen, have always claimed mailers needed an M. T. D. U. to "preserve their local autonomy and identity." A few years ago, however, the officers of an M. T. D. U. local signed a contract with a publisher that is still in effect, in which these officers agreed to omit the priority law from the contract. Very evident the so-called "outlaw" locals lost nothing but taxation without representation in getting out and remaining out of the M. T. D. U. The priority law is in force in all so-called "outlaw" locals.

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## Labor Has Confidence In Community Chest

Declaring that a most potent factor in safeguarding America from riot and bloodshed during these times when millions of workers have been forced into continuous idleness has been organized charity such as the Community Chest, Frank MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, calls every working man of San Francisco to the support of the Chest campaign November 14 through December 2.

"American workmen," he says, "bitterly resent being compelled to seek charity. They want work. They are conscious of the fact that in the most prosperous times millions of workmen and their families are compelled to seek charity because of lack of employment or inadequate wages. They also know that accidents, sickness, disease and death annually force legions to seek help. They now recognize in our Community Chest a most helpful organization for administering relief fairly, impartially, systematically and intelligently."

"When the Community Chest was first organized the workmen regarded it as a bureaucratic organization, guided by superior complexes looking down upon rather than sympathetically into the troubles of fellow human beings, more concerned with red tape and case study than actually giving relief. Through the recent trying years, however, they have come to realize its tremendous importance, grappling with the results of our existing economic conditions."

"The organized workmen realize that unless sane, just, equitable changes such as reduction of the number of hours of employment and decreasing of the number of days worked in a week, with increased compensation for services, together with unemployment insurance, are inaugurated, the ever-increasing burden of charity must grow infinitely beyond its present staggering proportions."

"In the meantime they recognize the Community Chest as a most necessary agency in humanely and scientifically alleviating want, standing as a safeguard in protecting America from the disorders that would inevitably arise if our workmen and their children were forced to face starvation, disease and death."

"They know that because of kindly Community Chest consideration that has been given in helping to solve the question of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention, bitterness has been alleviated and hope of better conditions has been inspired. They know that a large number of splendid men and women, fortunate in possession of wealth, have given generously of their money and effort to relieve the appalling distress. They realize that with over 50,000 persons being given relief in San Francisco if there were not a careful, competent, co-ordinated Community Chest humanely supervising relief there would be abundant opportunity for graft, fraud and injustice that would prevent thousands of worthy citizens from receiving the assistance that they are well entitled to."

"Organized labor is constructive and conservative. Its hope and prayer is that out of the unnecessary misery and degradation of today, which is causing colossal national losses, there will come an aroused and quickened public conscience; that the day will soon come when we will have the vision and the courage to right modern civilization's greatest injustice of allowing foodstuffs to rot in view of fellow human beings who starve."

"Labor recognizes the Community Chest as a splendid necessary institution to relieve conditions here and now. They have faith enough in humanity to believe that the intelligence of America will soon bring about a condition where every man and woman who seeks work may create useful, necessary things for the welfare of the people."

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Morrison's Cafe, 165 O'Farrell.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## DEATHS IN THE UNION RANKS

Mrs. Lucia A. Yearing, member of the Musicians' Union, died in this city November 13; John J. Lyons, member of Carpenters' Union No. 22, passed away November 11; Harry P. Fearly, member of Butchers' Union No. 155, died November 14.

## LABOR BANK LIQUIDATES

With notice to all depositors to come and take their money away, the United Labor Bank and Trust Company, of Indianapolis, John L. Lewis, president, has announced it will discontinue business December 1. Officials said volume of business doesn't warrant continuance. The bank was founded nine years ago, capitalized at \$112,500. It had \$98,000 in deposits when its last report was made.

## QUIZZING STATE EMPLOYEES

The 17,000 members of the California State Employees' Association, it is announced, will receive in the mail shortly questionnaires, the answers to which will give the association the "inside" of its members. It was said the information will be used in the coming session of the Legislature to combat any contemplated wage reduction. In addition to stating the salary received the employee is asked to detail his expenditures for groceries, light and heat, clothing, amusements, medical, insurance, if he is a home owner or a tenant and how much rent is paid.

## Largest Symphony Orchestra To Play at Musicians' Benefit

The Musicians' Union will give a benefit concert at the new War Memorial Opera House on December 6 for the benefit of its unemployment fund.

The largest symphony orchestra ever assembled in San Francisco will play at this concert. It will consist of more than 175 musicians, under the direction of Alfred Hertz, Gastone Usigli and George von Hagel, distinguished San Francisco conductors.

A program of the best symphonic works of the masters will be played, and the concert promises to be one of the finest ever heard here.

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## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Funeral services for M. J. Keough, late president of the International Molders' Union, were held at Green Island, N. Y. John M. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and former editor of the "International Molders' Journal," was among the trade union officials who attended the funeral.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and George Rublee, an attorney of Washington, D. C., were selected by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal operators to consider the proposal of the operators for reduced wage rates in the anthracite industry. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Rublee have ninety days to consider the wage reduction demand of the operators. They held their first meeting in Washington, D. C., on November 11.

Wide variation in the actual hours of work in different industries was revealed by an inquiry carried out by the Swedish Department of Labor and Social Welfare to determine the extent to which reduction in hours has been made necessary by the business depression, says a Stockholm dispatch. The data applied to the first fortnight of March, 1932, and covered 1894 undertakings with 238,653 workers. The general average was found to be 45 hours in the week. The lowest figure, 30 hours, was in iron mines, in some of which employers have reduced the hours of work to 24 per week, which is 50 per cent below the normal level.

E. B. Jeffress, chairman of the North Carolina State Highway Commission, announced that "man and mule labor" will replace road machinery in the North Carolina highway construction program to be undertaken under the provisions of the federal emergency relief act.

The absolute necessity of the principle of democracy in the schools of America and the influence of organized labor in making that principle a vital part in our education system were emphasized by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address in Washington on "The Schools and Democracy." The address was given in the American Education Week program and broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's network.



## This Sign your Guide

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1928

## Construction Program Hinges on Wage Scale

Building projects of the City and County of San Francisco involving the expenditure of almost three million dollars may be started before the first of December, it was indicated by action taken at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Monday.

Among the larger projects affected are the psychopathic building, \$450,000; cancer institute, \$400,000; county jail, \$750,000, and Public Utilities Commission jobs totaling \$1,250,000.

The finance committee of the board last week decided to delay taking of bids by waiting until the "Impartial Wage Board's" list became operative. After conferring with Mayor Rossi and City Attorney John J. O'Toole, the committee reconsidered and acted to speed up reception of bids and starting of construction.

### Up to Civil Service Commission

The Civil Service Commission was asked to ascertain the highest prevailing scale immediately, eliminating the need of waiting until the "Impartial Wage Board's" scale goes into effect the first of the year.

When the Civil Service Commission's report on the highest current wage scale is furnished, the supervisors will probably adopt it and allow contractors to bid for city work on that basis, it was said.

The need for this special procedure arose when the board failed to adopt a wage scale for city work January 1 and again on July 1, 1932, as provided by ordinance. Thus the last scale, that adopted July 1, 1931, would be effective now. Wages were reported to have been reduced since midyear of 1931 and the city was unwilling to pay the old maximum.

### Carpenters' Wages Reduced

The wage scale for carpenters for 1933 has been set at \$7.20 a day by a board which consists of Leland W. Cutler, chairman; D. H. Ryan, District Council of Carpenters, and W. W. Hayes of the General Contractors of San Francisco. This special wage board was acting under the "Impartial Wage Board's" auspices.

The scale is effective on all work from January 1 to December 31, unless on reviewing conditions, June 30, it shall be determined that an increase is warranted.

The board sets up an eight-hour day and a five-day week and recommends that a committee be appointed by the General Contractors and the District Council of Carpenters to bring about general recognition and enforcement of the wage scales and working conditions.

Charles A. Karch, congressman from East St. Louis, died just before the election in which he was a candidate. His opponent won.

William W. Hansen	Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin	President
Geo. J. Asmussen	Secretary

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### ROOSEVELT ON SHORTER WORK DAY

In addition there has been long overdue a reduction of the hours of work and the number of working days per week. The great justifications of modern industry are the cheapening of production and the lessening of the toil of men. These fruits will be dead fruits unless men earn enough so that they can buy the things that are produced and have the leisure for the cultivation of body, mind and spirit which the great inventions are supposed to make possible. This means that government must set an example in the case of its own employees. It means also that government must exert its persuasive influence to induce industry to do likewise.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

### FIVE-AND-TEN JONES' SUCCESSOR

We are sending to the United States Senate a worthy companion to Senator Dill. Capable, honest and progressive, Senator Homer T. Bone will be a worthy addition to the group of progressive senators in Washington.—"Washington State Labor News."

### ALL AROUND KNOCKOUT

Philip D., 42, was sentenced to thirty days in jail when he pleaded guilty today to running a speakeasy where liquor was sold at five cents a glass. Policemen testified that the liquor was called "white mule." There were seven men in D.'s place when it was raided. All were unconscious. The furnishings consisted of one chair, one table, one baseball bat.—New York News Service Dispatch.

### MAY HAVE NEED FOR IT

"Japan finds vast new source of oil." Well, she has a vast new supply of troubled waters for it."—Fort Worth "Star-Telegram."

### BARRISTERS' TRADE UNION

The barristers of Bucharest, Roumania, have decided to establish a trade union with the object of carrying on a campaign against persons exercising the legal profession surreptitiously and at less than the official rates.

The proposed rules provide for a fund into which members will pay 25 per cent of the fees received for lawsuits and 65 per cent of those received in respect of other professional services (notarial work, preparation of cases, execution of judgments, etc.). The percentage retained represents the payment for the personal efforts of the member concerned, while that paid into the fund will permit the union to be of considerable service to its members and correspondingly to reduce their overhead expenses. It will for instance undertake formalities in connection with cases, the execution of judgments, etc.

The union will act solely in a pecuniary and disciplinary capacity and will in no way interfere with the freedom of the public to choose their own legal advisers.—"Industrial and Labour Information."

### OF INTEREST TO MINERS

Mine operators will be interested in the announcement by Manager Frank J. Creede of the State Compensation Insurance Fund that the objections raised by miners to the original mine safety organization and credit rating plan have been eliminated in a revised plan just approved by the California inspection rating bureau, and that credits ranging from 5 per cent to 12 per cent of the \$10.99 mine rate may now be obtained.

## Red Cross Women Make Thousands Of Garments for Needy Children



Several hundred thousand women have volunteered to make children's garments from cotton cloth given by the Red Cross from government cotton, so that children may be prepared for school. Ready-made-clothing will be obtained by Red Cross from garment manufacturers later to meet adults' needs.

## A CANADIAN CRITICISM

Under the caption, "United States Trade Unionists and Politics," the Alberta, Canada, "Labor News" has the following interesting discussion of the American Federation of Labor's political policy:

"There are some features of the non-partisan, elect-your-friends-and-defeat-your-enemies political policy of United States labor that may have merit. Undoubtedly there are some men in the old political parties who are more progressive than others and who consistently support measures advocated by organized labor. And it must be said in fairness to the American Federation of Labor policy that such men are consistently supported by organized labor as a whole, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. But on the other hand there are some features of the political situation in the United States that from the standpoint of organized labor are ludicrous, if not tragic.

"Both of the major parties set up a 'labor division,' the chief object of which is to capture the vote of trade unionists. The leaders in these labor sections of the national campaign committees are well known trade unionists. For example, Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, is chairman of the labor division of the Democratic National Committee. The publicity agency of that organization has just issued a newspaper story, sent to all labor papers—including the 'Labor News'—in which it is stated that Mr. Tobin 'has launched the Roosevelt drive to win the labor vote.' A similar Hoover 'drive to win the labor vote' will be launched by an equally prominent trade unionist on behalf of the Republican party.

"But not all leaders of the trade union movement in the United States are lending themselves

to that kind of thing. Even among those who have been recognized as among the most conservative of them there is a growing revolt against the callous ineffectiveness of the two major parties in the face of the present economic disaster. In a recent issue of 'The American Pressman,' George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in commenting on the failure of the Democrats and Republicans to commit themselves on any policy of readjustment of the economic system, hits out hard at both of them.

"Claiming that the need of the moment was the 'readjustment of the economic structure to bring consumptive power on a level with productive power,' Mr. Berry said: 'This attitude would have been in harmony with not only the necessities of the day but in accordance with sound economic and humanitarian principles. But nothing of the kind was said, because it is doubtful if it would have been executed had it been said because of the selfishness and cowardice that dominate the leadership of our political structure at this moment—a leadership incidentally which can be measured by an exceedingly small yardstick.'

"Concluding his article Mr. Berry asks, 'And what hope have we for the future? A smoke screen called prohibition used to further evade the economic issues of the hour. Who is it that can hesitate in his complete disgust?'

"About the only thing lacking in Mr. Berry's statement was an out and out declaration in support of Norman Thomas. And that is not so remote a possibility as it was a few years ago."

### HE PUT MONEY INTO CIRCULATION

Major J. A. Coats, member of the famous Paisley family of cotton millionaires, inherited ten million dollars and left about a million and a quarter when he died recently in England. He was a heavy gambler, indifferent to heavy losses. Those who produced the wealth could be neither.

## TO VOTE ON PAY CUT

Proposals by the railroads to extend the present 10 per cent reduction in wages for six months from February 1, 1933, are entirely up to the members of the twenty-one railroad unions involved. This was made clear by A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, with headquarters in Washington, according to I. L. N. S. advices.

"Reports that the railroad workers will agree to the extension of the wage cut are premature, to say the least," Mr. Wharton said. "Before any action can be taken to extend the agreement the members of the unions must approve such action," Mr. Wharton said. "Representatives of the workers can make no agreement with the railroads until authorization has been given by the rank and file of the unions."

Some weeks ago the railroad managements planned to serve notice on their organized employees for a 20 per cent wage reduction from the pay levels that prevailed before February 1 of this year, when the present 10 per cent cut went into effect. This course was abandoned after the unions had appealed their case to President Hoover, who expressed the opinion that it would be well to defer further discussion of the question until the end of the year.

The railroads are now seeking extension of the 10 per cent cut, with a thirty-day cancellation clause, which would mean that neither side could change the agreement.

Both sides will meet in joint conference at Chicago on December 10 to discuss the proposed extension of the agreement. In the meantime the unions will take a vote of their memberships to find out if they will authorize their representatives to negotiate on the extension.

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June 30th, 1932

**Assets—**

United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at.....	1.00
Cash .....	16,929,551.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

**Liabilities—**

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

*The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:*

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
Net Profits.....	\$6,577,194.82

*The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected*

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

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## The Labor Clarion

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## this food question . . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it...that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

**HALE'S**  
**FOOD SHOP**  
FIFTH near MARKET STREET